

ABSTRACT

A transmitter produces radio signal bursts in periodic time slots allocated to a time-division multiplexed channel. The radio signal of each burst is made up of digital symbols comprising two training sequences enabling the receiver to estimate demodulation parameters and information symbols which the receiver can estimate by a demodulation applied using the estimated parameters. The two training sequences are placed at the start and the end of the burst so that the receiver uses them to demodulate the received signal in the order of the symbols and demodulate the received signal again in the reverse order of the symbols.